

Our Publication Office is removed to Wm. Adams' bookstore, Pennsylvania avenue, third door west of Four-and-a-half street.

T. C. CONNOLLY'S Office is on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east of Sixth street—immediately opposite Selby Parker's variety store.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
A Newspaper published daily and weekly at Washington City.

It is alleged by their advocates that the late measures, called a Compromise, should be a satisfactory and final adjustment of the slavery question. They cannot become so otherwise than by uniting and consolidating the South in support of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflicting sectional interests which have arrayed the North against the South.

The result of the late elections proves that the South are attached to the Union, and wish to harmonize with the North. To reconcile conflicting opinions, and secure concert and unanimity, there must be mutual confidence and good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections deal fairly and justly towards each other. The true end of government is to protect persons and property. In the South slaves are property, and the South demand the peaceable and quiet possession of such property. Their right to hold slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists of the North, who, that they may more efficiently control public opinion in that section, have organized themselves into religious and political combinations. They act through the press, the pulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization in one section makes it indispensable that there should be a counter organization in the other; because, if not resisted by such counter organization, the inevitable consequence would be that the Northern organization would absorb and control the entire public sentiment, social, moral, religious, and political, of that section. The purpose of the Northern organization is to assail the rights and interests of the South: the purpose of the Southern organization should be to protect the interests thus assailed.

Late events prove that the North are so deeply interested in preserving their present political and commercial relations to the South, that a powerful, influential, and controlling party can be rallied in that section, who will unite with the South in defence of their rights, if the South will itself become united, and, when united, act in concert with that Northern party who give the strongest and most reliable guarantees to the South. Can this be done? We believe it can. To aid in doing it, the "American Telegraph" will take an active part in the next Presidential election. It will urge the South to unite upon the republican basis of '98, and to send, in good faith, a full and able representation to the Baltimore Convention, under a belief that the Democracy of the North will unite with them in the nomination of candidates entitled to their confidence and support; and who, if elected, will exert the power and influence of the federal government to protect the rights and property of the South.

That the people may act understandingly, we invite a full and candid investigation of the merits and qualifications of those who may be presented as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. As the nominations, if properly made, will receive the support of the republican party, this examination of the merits of candidates must be made before the meeting of the convention; and that the "Telegraph" may give more efficient aid in that discussion, we propose to issue a weekly super-royal sheet, in quarto, at the reduced price of one dollar per annum. This weekly paper will become a valuable book of reference, containing the facts and arguments relating to the Presidential election, and much other political and general intelligence, with a carefully-prepared index.

Postmasters and republican committees are requested to act as agents.

TERMS.

Daily, on a super-royal sheet, at \$5 per annum. Weekly, " " " " 1 " " "

Letters should be addressed to
T. C. CONNOLLY,
Publisher.

France.

Kossuth, in his speech at Philadelphia, gives it as his opinion that Louis Napoleon cannot maintain himself in power, and therefore urges with renewed energy the prompt recognition by the United States of his claims, that we are bound to take part in the fearful struggles which are, as he believes, to convert the monarchies of Europe into republics. We would ask, What guarantees have we that these struggles will not end elsewhere, as in France, in despotism—yes, a military despotism? What guarantees have we that the despots of Europe may not unite all their energies in a war against us? Indeed Kossuth himself urges, as a reason why we should now take part with him, that if we do not, then despotism will consolidate its energies and make war on us, that it may destroy the principle of liberty by subverting our government. If this be true, it is our duty to husband our resources, and to augment them by restoring kind and friendly relations with Mexico, which, in case of war with any European power, must necessarily take part for or against us. If, indeed, we are to be involved, in any wise, in the revolutionary struggles of Europe, we should first establish peace with our neighbors, and especially with Mexico.

But there is a preliminary question. Can the people of Europe revolutionize the existing governments? And if they can, what kind of government will they establish? Until these questions be satisfactorily answered, how can we take part in movements, the nature and tendency of which we do not understand, and the end of which no man can foresee?

An American boy, 8½ years old, who has been delighting the people of New York, Philadelphia, &c., with his wonderful drumming, is to appear at Carusi's to-morrow evening, in company with Mr. Collins, the vocalist, and other musical performers of celebrity. The entertainment will doubtless prove one of rare attraction. We all be there.

The TELEGRAPH is the best advertising sheet in Washington. It is the only cheap paper, and is read by everybody and his wife and children.

House of Representatives.

Yesterday, Mr. Carter offered a resolution that the chair appoints a committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House of Representatives. This was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but was not disposed of when the House adjourned. In the course of the debate, which was animated and interesting in its character, gentlemen, while they did not object to pay some kind of compliment to Kossuth, distinctly disavowed any disposition to concur in the "non-intervention" policy as explained and enforced by the distinguished Hungarian; and Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, stated that, from conversations with members of both houses of Congress, it was his opinion that not twenty of them were in favor of that doctrine.

To-day the resolution of Mr. Clingman to terminate the debate, in half an hour, on the resolution of Mr. Carter, providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House of Representatives, occupied much of the time of the House, questions of order being raised and acted upon. Before this was disposed of,

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Saturday next, and this was decided in the negative. The question was stated on agreeing to Mr. Clingman's resolution, when

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, moved to lay it upon the table; decided in the negative.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 106 nays 56.

It was moved, and agreed to, that when the House adjourn it adjourn until Friday.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the Chair), when points of order were raised, growing out of the effort to take up the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House of Representatives.

The opponents of it were at three o'clock fighting hard against it.

The Next Presidency.

The "Boston Bee" says: "A Washington writer says it will not be necessary to hold a Whig National Convention; nobody in the Whig party is talked of for the Presidency but Mr. Webster, and he must be the Union candidate, combining in his support the true patriotic men of all parties. Democrats as well as Whigs are desirous to bring about this political union, with Mr. Webster at the head; and thousands of the former party will flock to the Union standard, regardless of the regular Democratic nomination."

And adds: "That the above is very near the truth we are well satisfied; for it is a fact that Mr. Fillmore will not be a candidate in the proposed National Convention, and the Seward and Giddings Whig Abolitionists have robbed General Scott of almost every chance of success in the convention."

COMMENT.—Those who witnessed the billing and cooing between Mr. Webster and Mr. Foote, during the last session of Congress, were not surprised at their efforts to get up a "Union" party, nor at the indications given out in certain quarters that the great agitator and the little agitator were more than willing to become bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh together. We greatly mistake the signs of the times, however, if these gentlemen can, by any "union" of their strength, reach the goal of their ambition. We know that Fillmore and Cobb will be a much stronger ticket than Webster and Foote.

View of the Capitol.

We learn that Sartain's Magazine for February will contain a highly-finished and beautiful representation of the new Capitol at Washington, engraved on steel in the line manner, and, by special permission, direct from the authentic government plans. "This superb building," Mr. Sartain remarks, "when completed conformably with the adopted designs, as shown in the engravings, will be one of the most magnificent structures in the world. It rivals in grandeur and vastness the famous edifices of the Russian autocrat at St. Petersburg, while it surpasses them in elegance of design and purity of taste. Besides the large engraving on steel, the accompanying descriptive article will be suitably illustrated by other engraved views of this noble pile of architectural beauty. The same number will contain also the promised engraving on steel of Blanchard's great picture, representing Columbus and his companions attending the first Christian religious ceremonies in the new world."

Kossuth.

There was somewhat of a spontaneous display of torch lights last night, and a serenade, and M. Kossuth came forth and acknowledged the kindly greeting. The weather is rainy and unpropitious. It is said that a banquet is to be given by a number of members of Congress and other gentlemen. On the 8th of January the Democratic Association will claim the distinguished patriot as their guest.

Lola Montes.

She made her debut at New York on Monday night. The theatre was crammed full of gentlemen, and contained but thirty ladies, who were all highly respectable. Her performances were brief, graceful, simple and modest. She looked pretty and timid, and executed in a clever but not striking manner. The "Herald" says: "The whole performance lasted exactly forty minutes, and just concluded at 9 o'clock. When the curtain fell, she was called forth with great vehemence, and, on coming in front, was received with great cheering. She said, in a weak voice to her kind reception you have given me, a poor stranger from the bottom of my heart for the very kind reception you have given me, a poor stranger from your noble land." She then withdrew.

A Mr. Roux is prosecuting her for forfeiture of contract in Europe. He has followed her for this purpose. A little persecution and her pretty face may make her fortune yet in this country.

Remedy for Croup.

Call in a good physician, and be guided by his directions. Lose no time about this. But if it is not practicable, and you have no known good remedy at hand, we will recommend to you the following: Mix equal parts of molasses and strong ley, and give a teaspoonful every ten minutes until relief is obtained, treating the patient otherwise as for a bad cold. Nauseants are good with this remedy. Hives syrup may be used in small quantities, or a few drops of the saturated tincture of the pulverized seeds of lobelia. The application to the throat of a mustard plaster, or a piece of flannel saturated with spirits of harts-horn, or oil of turpentine, is desirable, or indeed important in acute cases. Rubbing the throat with tincture of opium, or "number six," may be used as the external remedy.

Be sure you are right—then go ahead. There is a good sermon in this. Study it well.

The Union—The North and the South—Their Interests Identical.

The English and French governments having, in consequence of the late Lopez affair, determined to intervene to compel the United States to keep the peace and behave themselves better in future, Mr. Crampton, the English Chargé, and Mr. De Sartiges, the French Minister, "deemed it due to the frankness which ought to characterize the intercourse between their respective governments and that of the United States" to make known to the latter that orders would be given to the commanders of the English and French fleets on the West India station to establish a sort of police over those seas, and a sort of prison-bonds, within which the people of the United States would be required to stay at home and mind their own business, and beyond which their republican sympathies for the oppressed people of Cuba should not be permitted to pass.

To this Mr. Crittenden, acting Secretary of State, replied in these words, addressed to Mr. Crampton:

"I am instructed by the President to express his regret that such orders should have been deemed necessary and proper by the British government. Their execution would be the exercise of a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity, covered as they are with our ships and our citizens, and it would involve, moreover, to some extent, the exercise of a jurisdiction to determine what expeditions were of the character denounced, and who were the guilty adventurers."

"The President deems it unnecessary to say more at present on the subject of these orders, than to add the expression of his hope that there may never arise any occasion for carrying them into execution."

To the French Minister, the acting Secretary of State, by order of the President, replied by a note, dated 22d Oct., 1851, in which, after a timid expression of regret, and an allusion to the doctrine declared by Mr. Monroe, (viz: that the United States would not permit the nations of Europe to interfere to oppress or control the destinies of the nations of America,) he says:

"The undersigned must repeat that her (France's) intervention, in this instance, if attempted to be executed in the only practicable mode for its effectual execution, could not fail to produce some irritation, if not worse consequences. The French cruisers, sailing up and down the shores of the United States, to perform their needless task of protecting Cuba, and their ungracious office of watching the people of this country, as if they were fruitful of piracy, would be regarded with some feeling of resentment, and the flag which they bore—a flag which should always be welcome to the sight of Americans—would be looked at as casting a shadow of unmerited and dishonorable suspicion upon them and their government."

"The undersigned will add, that all experience seems to prove that the rights, interests, and peace of the continent of Europe and America will be best preserved by the forbearance of each to interfere in the affairs of the other. The government of the United States has constantly acted on that principle, and has never intermeddled in European questions."

It seems to us that the frank impudence of the British and French governments in this matter called for a reply very different in tone from the humble petition and meek remonstrance just quoted. However, though we do not like their tone, yet we feel under obligations to the President and acting Secretary of State for their just appreciation of the consequences of this "needless and ungracious" intermeddling, (impudent and insolent would be more fitting epithets, but are not diplomatic terms,) and of the "unmerited suspicion and dishonor" which submission to it would cast on the government and people of the United States. Some thanks are also due to Mr. Crittenden for his attempt to repel the imputation brought upon the people of this country by the Cuban proclamation, to wit: that they are fruitful of piracy. But the turn which Mr. Webster subsequently gave to the correspondence has made this language of Mr. Crittenden singularly unfortunate; for it has enabled Mr. De Sartiges to thrust the proclamation in the face of the President, and to reply that the very purpose and sole object of the offensive orders given to the French commanders were to suppress piracy. In answer to Mr. Crittenden's suggestions as to the policy recommended and declared by Gen. Washington and Mr. Monroe, Mr. De Sartiges repudiates those ideas as obsolete. He says:

"The nations of America and of Europe are at this day so dependent upon one another, that the effects of any event, prosperous or otherwise, happening on one side of the Atlantic, are immediately felt on the other side. * * * The result of this community of interests, commercial, political, and moral, between Europe and America—of this frequency and rapidity of intercourse between them—is, that it becomes as difficult to point out the geographical degree where American policy should terminate and European policy begin, as it is to trace out the line where American commerce begins and European commerce terminates—where may be said to begin or to terminate the ideas which are in the ascendancy in Europe and in America."

For these reasons, Mr. De Sartiges adds the frank declaration that France will intervene to control the destinies of Cuba, so far, at least, as to prevent "the possession of that island, or the protectorship of the same, from falling upon" the United States.

In this frank declaration, and the reasoning on which it is based, Mr. Webster would appear to have acquiesced. For, in reply, Mr. W. says as follows:

"Inasmuch as Mr. De Sartiges now avers that the French government had only in view the execution of the provision of its maritime code against pirates, further discussion of the subject would seem to be for the present unnecessary."

Thus Mr. Webster, regardless of the "unmerited and dishonorable suspicion" thus cast on the people and government of the United States—careless of the "feelings of resentment with which they must regard the French cruisers, sailing up and down our shores, to perform their needless task of protecting Cuba and their ungracious office of watching the people of this country, as if they were fruitful of piracy"—acquiesces in the imputation which Mr. Crittenden attempted to repel, and quietly submits to the exercise by the French cruisers of "a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity."

If we turn from the French Minister to the British Chargé, we find that the result of Mr. Crittenden's remonstrance against the orders given to the British cruisers is equally humiliating. For in reply Lord Palmerston says to Mr. Crampton as follows:

"If you should have any future correspondence with the Secretary of State on this subject, you may assure him that every care will be taken that in executing these preventive measures against the expeditions of persons whom the United States government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation."

This was communicated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster, and was considered by the latter perfectly satisfactory. So that we are to have British and French cruisers watching our Southern coast, and exercising a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity, notwithstanding that "this involves" (as Mr. Crittenden well and truly said) "the exercise of a jurisdiction to determine what expeditions are of the character denounced, and who are the guilty adventurers, and what is lawful, what unlawful trade."

Who does not know that this disgraceful submission to this humiliating outrage originates in Mr. Webster's hostility to the Southern States, and in his subservience to British policy? Would even he submit to such insult, if Great Britain and France should attempt to extend the exercise of this sort of police to our Northern coast? We must do him the justice to say that we believe he would not.

But mark the results of his sectional feelings and policy! Where do the ships and citizens of the United States, which cover the southern seas, come from? To which section do they belong? Almost exclusively to the North; and this degradation, aimed at the South, rebounds and falls on the commerce and citizens of the North.

We are not of those who seek popular favor by windy and hollow protestations of devotion to the Union. Yet do we love this glorious Union, and wish to see it strengthened and perpetuated by a just regard for the rights, interests and feelings of all sections. Humiliating as is this conduct of the American Secretary of State, we will refer to it again, because it illustrates a great truth, which we wish to impress upon the politicians and people of all sections of the country. That great truth is this—that the interests and national character of all sections are so identified, that every treacherous blow, struck at the rights, interests, the institutions, or the feelings of one, recoils with increased force upon the rest.

Kossuth.

We are among those who admire Kossuth for his eloquence, his truthfulness, his courage, and, above all, for his love of Hungary—his fatherland. We therefore regret, greatly regret, that so many circumstances have conspired to justify his hope that the government of the United States will interpose in any manner in behalf of Hungary. That cannot be; and he is no friend of Kossuth, or of Hungary, who encourages such hopes. The reaction has already begun. Kossuth himself tells us that he has made speeches and demonstrations enough, and demands action—speedy, prompt action. He would drive us blindfold into the meshes of the diplomacy and revolutionary conflicts of Europe. This he cannot do. We have noted the current of public opinion, as indicated by the public press, and especially the opinion of the interior. It is opposed, unanimously opposed, to his measure of intervention.

We yesterday witnessed the separation of a dog and his master. The dog was a fine large Newfoundland, the master an old sable African. "Go along, Rover," said the old man, as he handed the end of the chord to the purchaser—"go along, sir." But Rover pulled back, and whined. "It hurts me to part from you, old fellow," he added, "but I must take the money!"—and he passed the back of his hand slowly over his eyes. We would confide in that old man any day.

They want court-houses badly in Philadelphia. We hope they will preserve Independence Square and Independence Hall as they are. The removal of the modern appendages to the building, that these beautiful grounds might be revealed to Chestnut street, would be proper; but the old edifice, as it stood in '76, should be permitted to remain as it is for centuries to come. If Philadelphia cannot afford to preserve it, then the people of the whole nation can and will. Our country can never possess another monument so sacred as this old edifice.

The Seguin at the National Theatre.—This attractive troupe repeat to-night, for the last time, the grand opera of the Bohemian Girl. Those who have not heard it, had better not lose the opportunity. Those who have, will not fail to avail themselves of the occasion to hear it again.

The Ravel family and the measles are said to be at Cincinnati. They have also one hundred and fifty-five common-school teachers in that city. We have some very common ones in Washington, but no Ravel nor measles.

The best likeness of Kossuth we have seen is the lithograph by D'Avignon. It is from a daguerreotype by Rote & Co., New York. Copies are for sale at the stores of Taylor & Maury and W. Adam.

Mr. Speaker Boyd and lady will be at home on New Year's day, and will be pleased to see their friends between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, at Fitzgerald's, on the Avenue.

WHAT IS KOSSUTH'S NAME? asks a correspondent. In the Magyar language he is called Kossuth-Lajos, and his Christian name is Ludwig or Louis.—Phil. Sun.

Bear with each other's faults, failings, and frailties. This is the way to make life happy, and to continue in love. At least let none be censorious who is not himself without fault.

The "Black Swan" is greatly admired at Lockport, N. Y., and all along that region.

A dollar in wages is better than ten in charity.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ACT making an appropriation to put up gas fixtures in the City Hall.
Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general fund, for the purpose of putting up gas fixtures for lighting with gas the rooms of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, and the passages leading to the same, and also the offices of the Mayor, Register, and clerks of this Corporation.

Approved, December 15, 1851.
WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

AN ACT for travelling Delaware avenue, from H street north to M street, from said avenue to Boundary street, and from said avenue to the east side of Tenth street west, payable out of the funds of the Third Ward.
Be it enacted, etc., That the Mayor be and he is hereby required to cause a flag footway to be laid across Twelfth street, along the north line of Massachusetts avenue, and the passages leading to the same, and also the offices of the Mayor, Register, and clerks of this Corporation.

Approved, December 22, 1851.

AN ACT for travelling Delaware avenue, from H street north to M street, from said avenue to Boundary street, and from said avenue to the east side of Tenth street west, payable out of the funds of the Third Ward.
Be it enacted, etc., That the Mayor be and he is hereby required to cause a flag footway to be laid across Twelfth street, along the north line of Massachusetts avenue, and the passages leading to the same, and also the offices of the Mayor, Register, and clerks of this Corporation.

Approved, December 22, 1851.

POSTSCRIPT!

[Despatched to the American Telegraph.]

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31—2½ p. m.
The weather is horrible. Sales have been made of twenty-two hundred barrels Howard street flour at \$4. Grain and other things unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—2 p. m.

The markets are unchanged, and business is dull. The weather is bad—very.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.
Our city has again been visited by a most destructive fire, like that of Saturday last, demolishing another of those fine structures that have recently been erected on Chestnut street.

About five o'clock this afternoon, fire was discovered in Barnum's Museum, on the southeast corner of 7th and Chestnut streets, which occupied the upper stories of the magnificent brown stone building erected there some five years since. In a short time the whole building was one mass of fire, and, from the combustible character of its contents, the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames were altogether unsuccessful. The Museum contained the large collection of curiosities known as Peale's, with many others which have been added since it fell into the hands of Mr. Barnum. The theatrical saloon alone was as large as most theatres, and fitted up in magnificent style. The flames spread with great rapidity, burning downward until they reached the music and book stores on the lower story, the owners of which succeeded in saving their stocks, though in a damaged condition.

Opening of the Western Navigation.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.
The weather to-day has been very mild, and the ice and snow melting fast. The great body of the ice in the river moved off at 11 o'clock.

There is now seven feet water in the channel, and the river rising fast. The Cincinnati packets will leave on Wednesday, for certain.

The Ohio River—Navigation Resumed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.
The river has risen to-day fully four feet. The ice is broken up, and boats will leave on Wednesday.

Destructive Fire.

Boston, Dec. 30.
Four new buildings in Appleton village, near Roxbury, were fired by an incendiary on Saturday night, and totally consumed. They belonged to the heirs of Sam. Pope.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.
Cotton is unchanged in prices, with sales of 3,000 bales. Sales of 7,000 bbls. flour at \$4.37½ @ \$4.50 for State brands and southern, and \$4.50 @ \$4.62½ for Ohio. Rye flour \$3.25. Wheat is firm—sales of 3,000 bushels Orleans yellow corn at 65 cents, and 5,000 bushels mixed western at 66 @ 67 cents. Sales of rye at 78 cents. Pork is steady—old mess is held at \$14.87½.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.

We note sales to-day of 400 bbls. Howard street flour at \$3.93½, and 400 bbls. at \$4. Sales also of 400 bbls. City Mills flour at \$4.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The President's Mansion will be open, as usual, to-morrow.

The President will receive the Diplomatic Corps at 11 o'clock, and other visitors from 12 to 2.

The President receives calls on business from ten to twelve o'clock on each week-day, at which time members of Congress, in consequence of their official engagements, have priority.

The President and his family receive visits of ceremony from twelve to two o'clock on Tuesday of each week; and, after the first Friday in January, from eight to ten o'clock on each Friday evening.—Int.

Our thanks to Mr. Shillington, Odeon Building, for Harper's New Monthly for January—beautiful, amusing and instructive—A Magazine every family should read.

"It is about my hour," said an old gentleman, this morning, as a friend invited him to drink. Poor old fellow as he is, he owns most of the hours of the day.

When ladies are waiting for offers from chaps, they should always be neat and well dressed; if their heads were adorned with periwinkle caps, they'd go off in a crowd—if hard pressed.

The hand of distress is on many in this inclement season. So should be the hand of charity.

They talk about a "Vigilance Committee" at Cincinnati. Rogues are bold, desperate, and numerous.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.
(Also of the Broadway, New York, and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Theatres.)
Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Stage Manager.

Price of Admission.
Private Boxes: 50 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet: 50 cents; Reserved Seats in the same 75 cents; Family Circle 25 cents; Gallery and Third Tier 25 cents.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 31.
Last night of the Grand Opera, by Balfe, in three acts, OF THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

By the celebrated SINGING OPERA TROUPE, consisting of Mrs. SOUTER, Messrs. BISHOP, LEACH, SEIGLEN, and BRUNTON.

Grand Overture By the Orchestra.
To conclude with the farce of BAMBOOZLING.

Box office open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Doors open at half-past six—performance will commence at quarter-past seven o'clock.
An efficient police will be in constant attendance to preserve strict order.
The Union Literary and Debating Society will meet on this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall, on the corner of 12th and F streets. A lecture will be delivered by one of the members. Question for discussion: Ought the United States to purchase Cuba at the present time, provided it can be obtained for a reasonable consideration? The public are invited to attend.

Approved, December 15, 1851.
R. T. MORSELL, Sec'y.

E. O. of I. R.
A adjourned meeting of Mispah Encampment will be held on this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall, on the corner of 12th and F streets. A lecture will be delivered by one of the members. Question for discussion: Ought the United States to purchase Cuba at the present time, provided it can be obtained for a reasonable consideration? The public are invited to attend.

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On the 30th inst., by the Rev. Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. JOHN P. DENNIS, of Baltimore, to Miss JANE E. MILLINGTON, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

On the 30th inst., by the Rev. Dr. LAUREL, JOHN E. MAXWELL to Miss MARY L. WILSON, all of this city.

On the 30th inst., Mr. JOHN F. SWEENEY, aged twenty-five years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, January 1st, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the residence of the deceased, will place at her mother's residence, Mrs. A. SWENET, Capitol Hill.

Suddenly, in Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday evening, the 28th instant, Mrs. ALETHIA BURNETT, aged seventy years, relict of the late CHARLES A. BURNETT. At Windham, Connecticut, December 20th, Hon. GEORGE S. CATLIN.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S
"THE WONDER OF THE AGE!"

ALL PAIN CURED LIKE MAGIC!—This wonderful preparation is used internally and externally, giving immediate relief from all bodily pains.

It cures, according to directions, not only rheumatism, but it cures all kinds of rheumatism, whether it may be relied upon for curing and giving almost instant relief to thousands who have used it with certainty, to Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Cholera, Morbus, Pleurisy, Paralysis, Toothache, Cholic, and all pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Headache, Pains in the limbs, Pains in the Lungs, Jaundice, Dropsy, Spasms, Bruises, Pimples, and all Chronic Eruptions.

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Whooping Cough. BE PREPARED FOR CHANGE OF WEATHER.—The frequent changes of the weather bring with it bad Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Irritation of the Lungs, SORE THROAT, and BRONCHITIS, all of which can be cured, and the system fortified against frequent attacks by using Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Celebrated COUGH SYRUP. Price 12½, 25, and 50 cents per bottle.

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